

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day and probably
to-morrow; fresh south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

FISMES TAKEN BY AMERICANS AND FRENCH; ENEMY HAS STEADILY BEEN GETTING BEHIND THE AISNE; FURTHER RETIREMENT BEGUN ON THE SOMME

DISSOLUTION OF THE HARVESTER TRUST DECIDED

Supreme Court to Enter Decree as Company Drops Appeal.

AFFECTS OTHER CASES

Ruling Is on Basis of Preventing Possible Misuse of Power.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Harvester trust is to be dissolved. A decree will be entered in the Supreme Court at the October term making final the decree of the District Court adjudging the Harvester Company a combination in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution. This action will follow withdrawal by the International Harvester Company of its appeal from the District Court decision. The decision will be the most far-reaching to American business since the decree ordering dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. F. Carroll Todd, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust cases, in commenting on the action to be taken, said in effect it sustained the contention of the Government on which the decree of the lower court was based.

May Affect Steel Trust.

Department of Justice officials believe that the dissolution of the trust will have an effect on the Steel trust, suit against which is before the Supreme Court on appeal by the Government, as well as upon other important trust actions, even though the willingness of the Harvester Company to withdraw no doubt in a measure has been prompted by the fact that Henry Ford is making harvester machines and is turning more and more to trucks and cars.

To Dispose of Plants.

The Harvester Company also is to dispose of the plants and works at Springfield, Ohio, and Auburn, N. Y., where the Champion and Osborne lines of harvester machines are manufactured.

It is provided that if these remedies prove inadequate eighteen months after the war, the Government may take further action.

An official statement from the Department of Justice says:

"This case presented the most fundamental issue which has arisen under the Sherman act since its constitutionality was determined. The issue is that of the Government's right to prevent combinations of competitive units on a scale large enough to make the resulting restraint of competition direct and substantial are unlawful without more, on the theory that it was not the policy of the Government to permit the concentration of commercial power to be achieved by a single company, but rather to strike at once at undue concentration of commercial power itself.

The defendants contended on the other hand that such combinations are not unlawful unless the Government shows that the combination has wrongfully used its power."

WAR GIVEN AS CAUSE OF THE DISSOLUTION

Plans All Ready to Carry Out Reorganization

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—According to a statement given out here by Harvester company officials it is proposed, following the dissolution of the trust, to reorganize the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and the International Harvester Corporation in a new corporation to be called the International Harvester Company. The plan for reorganization provides for an issue of a capital stock equal to the sum of the stocks preferred and common of the two present companies, namely \$40,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common, the same as the capitalization of the International Harvester Company before the decision in 1913. The preferred stock will be exchanged for shares of the common will be exchanged one and one-third shares of the common for each share of the preferred.

BRITISH SAY U. S. WINS RACE WITH VON HINDENBURG

English Press Enthusiastic Over Speedy Work as War Begins Fifth Year.

LOSS OF RUSSIA OFFSET

One Editor Sees Allied Force Able to Win Full Victory by End of September.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Aug. 4.—On the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war the newspapers all devote considerable space to reviewing the long years of struggle and the reasons for the certainty of an allied victory. America's participation in the war is acknowledged to be the decisive factor in sealing the doom of Kaiserdom. The Manchester Guardian says: "At the beginning of this year's campaign, the German press frequently spoke of it as the final year of the war. Few in any country use that phrase now. As far as we can see, the period of the war will be measured by the speed with which America develops her strength. Unless an insane policy enables Germany to bring great reserves from the Russian man power into her service the American forces will be what, four years ago, our forces expected to be—the decisive factor."

Kaiser's Doom Now Sealed.

The Times says editorially: "The Kaiser says that the American armies do not frighten him. He knows, and his military advisers know, that their decision seals his doom. 'America has been at war since April of last year, but only within the last four months that she has been in the war do we see the results, on the Marne, in the recapture of Soissons, in the definite failure of the hammer blow which was to have reestablished the Crown Prince and his army in the West. While the American sword was yet only half drawn, these results are but a foretaste of what presently will come when America is striking with her whole strength, as befits a nation in the prime of its life.'"

"Every day of war America's spirit rises; every day she feels more keenly that there can be no abiding peace on earth until the Moloch of Prussian militarism and his high priests shall be degraded. Her entrance into the war makes her work will be done and that the only peace she can endure will not be won until there are no more Alsace-Loraines to undermine it."

Americans Carrying All.

The Telegraph says: "We have seen the power of the United States rapidly beginning by land. We have seen that development which is the death of German militarism—a vast American army on French soil, thousands of American soldiers in the thickest of battle carrying all before them. Their country has the industry for supporting at every stage the cause which they have embraced."

The Daily News says: "There is full justification for the conclusion that the Marne victory, coinciding as it did with the arrival of American detachments so strong as to give the Allies numerical advantage in the matter of reserves, marks the turning point in the 1918 campaign."

The Liverpool Post: "America indeed has been a grand refrain of twelve months of war. It is a refrain which will swell to mightier volume through the fresh year of war wherein we are about to enter. Perhaps the misfortune had not overtaken the Allies in France America would not have been moved to speed her effort as she is doing. As it is the Allies' defeat was certain from the decision in the essentially with her. The thousands of troops she is pouring into French ports each week are but the vanguard of her force. The specter of the Allies' defeat may well kindle the hope that next August the tormented earth will again be lapped in peace."

Americans Outrace Germans.

The Birmingham Post: "The history of the present year is largely the history of a race between Hindenburg to employ his force on the western front and to secure a decisive victory in the west and the American Government to place in Europe a sufficiently large army to redress the balance of strength between the Anglo-French armies and the German. The Americans have won the race."

The Mail Gazette: "As we enter the fifth year of the war it is appropriate to point out that when America shall have made up to us what we lost through the collapse of Russia the enemy's defeat will be certain from the military point of view as it was twelve months ago."

The Russian debacle allowed the enemy to reduce his force on the western front by some fifty divisions, or 750,000 men. Assuming that the American unit is fit for the fighting line within four months of landing in Europe and considering that 750,000 Americans had reached Europe by the end of May, it follows that the Allies will possess the numbers required for complete victory by the end of September. The Westminster Gazette: "America has given not only strength of arms to the Allies, but a guarantee that we shall not fall below our original aim: that we shall fight on with no desire for aggrandizement, but with a determination at once to free civilization from its greatest menace and to reach a peace which shall be enduring because based upon justice."

Lenine Seeks Teuton Help Against Entente

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Basel correspondent of the Petit Journal learns that Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, is going to Berlin and Vienna to come in contact with the various German and Austrian personalities. The Russian Premier, the advice also says, intends to exchange points of view and come to agreements on several subjects on which there have been divergences. It also is reported that Lenine will ask the Central Powers to assist Russia against the enterprises of the Entente. A fortnight ago Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, was reported to be in Austria on a secret mission. It is believed here that his mission, perhaps to get aid for Russia to combat the Entente Allies, failed and that Lenine now has undertaken the task in person.

CHASE FLEEING GUARDS IN MUD

Americans Are Elated as They See Prussians' Backs for First Time.

FIRES ANNOUCE FLIGHT

Oureq Becomes Real River When Soldiers Tinker With Mill Dam.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 4.—With the Americans chasing the Germans through a downpour of rain, over rocky ways with mud, the American troops since the recapture of Chateau Thierry are pressing forward to the north with their backs to the Oureq and facing the Vesle. Ahead of them are the Germans—the Prussian Guard, the Jaggers, the Bavarians and the Saxons—the whole kit and kaboodle retreating before men who have beaten them.

The second day of August will be a real day in our history because it was on that day that our men saw the backs of the best men in the German army. Behind them, they left in a hurry. One of the first signs that our men had of the effect of their series of heavy blows along the Oureq was around midnight, when columns of fire rose across from the Forest of Nesles and along the Nogent line. The Germans were trying to make a dash to save because of his haste. Later news were seen in Fismes where some German prisoners have said the enemy was constructing new trenches.

No Live Germans Seen.

Soon thereafter orders came to push ahead. The troops which took Clerges were already advancing, so that at 4:20 o'clock in the morning the Americans who first crossed the Oureq with Lieut. Dowling of New York at their head near Green Mill, crawled about in little knots and groups to the southwestern corner of the Forest of Nesles. They found there machine gun pits and a few dead Germans, but not a live one was to be seen. It was the same way all the distance from Fere-en-Tardenois to the Meunier Wood.

It was an inspiring sight to see our men chasing the enemy in a series of pursuit to the uttermost the advantage that their hand fighting of the last few days had given them. Looking down from the edge of the Forest of Nesles toward the river one obtained an idea of what courage it took for men to come up that slope, right out in the open fields, without a bit of cover, save an occasional section of sunken road, where they dug rifle pits, each big enough for a single man.

Germans Lived In Torment.

Serines itself, in the streets of which blood was poured out almost as freely as water, is scarcely as much ruined today as many of the villages further to the south. Just outside of the town was the old German front line, a series of deep pits, each big enough for a few men, some of whom are still lying there, with their rifles and bayonets beside them. Beyond, in the Forest of Nesles, were the machine gun nests, still piled up with brass shells, but our shell holes were all about and the Germans must have lived in torment and welcomed a shot to get out.

Over all of this ground, with the tiny rivulet called the Oureq behind them, the Americans pushed ahead, mud sticking to their feet in great clods and water dripping from their helmets, but every one of them with a smile, save when a momentary traffic jam threatened delay in catching up with those Guardians and Jaegers and giving them another dose. In spite of the rain, the Oureq is but a tiny slit of water, and it is no wonder it is called a creek, but some practical joker came very nearly transforming it into a raging torrent. Reports came back that the river had risen three feet. Investigation showed that some of our men, experimenting with the mill dam, had caused the sudden flood. This was done in spite of the fact that the mill was constantly under fire. The spirits of these men cannot be quenched.

ALLIES PAUSE TO REST AND BRING UP GUNS

Plans of Germans Can Be Only Guessed—May Retreat Further.

HAVE STRAIGHT FRONT

Attack on Rheims Possible, but Might Imperil Line Along Rivers.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 4.—Last night and this morning there was an inevitable lull in the fighting, and the French made no further advance. The troops are tired from their tremendous exertions, the rain has made the roads heavy going, and the artillery has to be moved forward. It takes time to move up to the new front the bulk of the armies' stores and ammunition.

As to the enemy, any forecast of their intentions is bound to present to be purely speculative. There is not enough data on which to base sound conclusions; we know that they still have some batteries of 210s on the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne, but that does not mean necessarily that they intend to try to hold the present line. It might mean that only enough of them have been left to help cover a retreat still further north to the old positions beyond the Aisne.

The advantages to them of the position to which their retreat has now brought them are that it shortens their line and gives them a straight front with no awkward salients from Soissons to Rheims, and leaves them free to act as they see fit. They may attack Rheims, as success there might have some effect on public opinion in Germany as a set-off against the loss of Soissons.

On the other hand, the French have a good hold north of the Aisne, in the shape of St. Vast, and still further west at Pommiers, and in view of the possibility of another enforced retreat and the fact that in that case all the German forces east of the junction of the Vesle and the Aisne would then have the Aisne at their backs, it might seem to the German high command a dangerous risk to be worth running, especially as the old Chemin des Dames line, turning south at Berry-au-Bac to Nogent l'Abbesse would still leave them, as it did before, within reach of Rheims.

It will be interesting to see if the burning of villages which marked the retreat to the Vesle will continue in the immediate future. It is enough that Gen. Foch, Gen. Mangin, Gen. Degoutte and Gen. Berthelot have won a fine victory which Gen. Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg are trying to explain away with transparently false excuses.

From Chaudun plateau there is a fine view of the surrounding country, especially across to the heights on the other side of the Aisne, where the enemy is now nursing his wounds. The plain, on which there is not an atom of cover, too thickly pitted and crisscrossed with shell holes and machine gun emplacements, but nothing in the way of trenches in the ordinary sense of the word is to be seen.

Derelict Tanks Are Found.

Here and there squats a derelict tank, like a huge dead toad, some pitted with shells, but the usual cause of their abandonment was engine and steering gear trouble. There are also one or two airplanes lying about, but on the whole nothing like the amount of battle debris that we used to see at Verdun and on the Somme, no doubt because the battle lasted only for days instead of months. All the villages in the valley are smashed to pieces. Buzancy, Berry-au-Bac, La Roche and the rest. At Hellu, a mile south of Soissons, the Germans had blown up the bridge and railway. Toward Chateau Thierry the road still is covered with tree trunks, brought down by the French shells, so one can get along only on foot. The road from Hellu to Soissons also is thickly encumbered with splintered trunks and branches, and you walk warily because there are one or two German captive balloons which look straight down from the other side of the river, only a mile and a half away. If they think it worth while there is nothing simpler than to telephone a battery to drop a round or two where it might be a nuisance. But today there was no wayfarer. It was like a road in a nightmare for its solitude. Except that shells screamed high overhead there was no sound. Soissons itself was deadly still. Somewhere or other no doubt were some of the Chasseurs who rode in on Friday and ran up the Tricolor on the cathedral, but all that I saw of life was one or two solitary outposts.

All the bridges had been blown up, including the Pont des Anglaises, the name of which still survives from 1914. On the other side the enemy is very close, an officer who went to examine

Americans Take 8,400 Prisoners and 133 Guns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. Pershing in his communique for yesterday received to-day by the War Department says: Section A.—The full fruits of victory in the counter offensive begun so gloriously by Franco-American troops on July 18 were reaped to-day, when the enemy, who met his second great defeat on the Marne, was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle. The enemy in spite of suffering the severest losses has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fighting for liberty side by side with French, British and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone.

FISMES TAKEN BY AMERICANS

Central Peak of Salient Completely Occupied After First Repulse.

VAST STORES CAPTURED

Ammunition Valued at \$5,000,000 Seized in One Place Alone.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 4.—The town of Fismes was taken to-day by the American troops, supported by the French. The French are across the Vesle at several points to the eastward and the line has been extended to the eastward of Rheims. The Germans are retreating sharply from Muizon to Champigny. Fismes was taken after a heavy artillery fight that began in the middle of the afternoon. A few Americans entered the town Saturday afternoon and remained there until night. They were driven out early today. The Germans threw gas shells and shrapnel into the southern part of the town, making it inadvisable for the little party to remain longer.

Their reconnaissance had been completed and they were ordered to fall back. Informing they brought back materially added the staff officers in planning the attack.

German Guns Silenced.

The Germans had placed guns on the crest of the hills one or two kilometers back, from which they had been firing. They could pour in a tanking fire. By this time the American and French artillery had been brought up and placed in position.

The Germans had been dropping shells about the town intermittently since day-light. When the Americans began to advance it was after a careful preparation, and under a sweeping barrage of shrapnel and gas the infantry advanced.

There was opposition also from machine guns to the south and east of the town, but the Americans quickly silenced them.

From Rheims to Soissons and far back toward the Marne the Americans, French and British were being concentrated to-day for the battle of the Vesle. All the indications were that the great chase of the Germans which began on July 18 was nearing an end. In the high ground beyond the Vesle the enemy has planted his artillery and at different points has challenged the Allies to pursue him across the river. Along the southern bank Gen. Foch's armies have slowed down, not so much because they are unwilling to continue the chase, but because they are waiting to give an opportunity to those outdistanced in the chase to catch up.

Enemy Places Heavy Guns.

On the line, now shortened until it is about forty miles long, there was almost no serious offensive until late in the day, and the Germans have furnished abundant evidence of their intention to take full advantage of the more advantageous terrain. Their guns were active early in the day in front of Fismes and in other locations, and the character of the fire indicated the employment of a greater number of guns, including heavier than they have been able to operate in many days. But notwithstanding all their apparent preparation, it is yet regarded as improbable that it is anything more than a plan to offer a stiff resistance in order to gain more time for a withdrawal to the Aisne.

Near Fismes there still remain small forces of German machine gunners, but from these the Allies anticipate no serious resistance. The American and French guns are now in position, and a great quantity of shells is being hurled upon the tableland where the Germans are holding out.

While the armies are moving and while preparations for what may be a great struggle are being made the cost and gain of the big drive are being estimated. There is no doubt the Germans lost a large number of men killed, wounded and captured, while the losses of the Allies are considered negligible, especially in men taken prisoners. Ac-

GREAT GERMAN RETIREMENT IS NOW EXPECTED

Protective Screen of Machine Guns Is Weaker Than Ever Before.

U. S. CAVALRY AT FRONT

Enemy's Stealth Does Not Deceive Americans, Who Press Their Adversary.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 4 (delayed).—The second battle of the Marne is an decisive victory for the French as was the first. A great German retirement under the successive blows of the French, Americans and British seems to be beginning beyond the Vesle. Airplanes report that German columns north of the Vesle are moving toward the Aisne. About noon to-day Franco-American troops approached the Vesle on a wide front. The whole south bank of the river, including the southern heights, is free of all but a very few German machine gun detachments, some of which on the northern edge of the Forest of Dole are still holding out at the risk of being encircled and captured by the Americans.

The enemy may make an effort to check the Allied advance on prepared positions at the heads of the small valleys of the tributaries of the Vesle north of the river, but unless all signs fall the Americans will presently see before them the valley of the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames ridge, where the Germans began their drive for Paris more than two months ago.

Weaker Protective Screen.

They are protecting their retreat as usual with a screen of machine guns, but it is weaker than ever before and allied cavalry is riding among them. Some of the small detachments in American cavalry too, real American cavalry this time, not mounted infantry or messengers on horseback. I saw it today trotting through a ruined village, not far from the horsemen of an old and famous unit.

The men wore steel helmets instead of blue forage caps, khaki shirts and breeches, with great basket, hilted straight sabres clumping the horses' flanks. They carried carbines, while over their shoulders were bandoliers filled with cartridges. It was an inspiring sight, our infantrymen cheered and waved their helmets and stood looking long at the light, the horsemen of the old and famous unit.

That brief apparition of our cavalry in the little French town typifies the spirit of the day. Every one carries his head high and steps out eagerly over the roads, which are still muddy, although the sun has been shining for most of the day. That sunshine after the clouds is a portent. Whenever one goes among our men the talk is that once for all the big clouds have rolled away and we and our long tried allies can now see the light.

As to what will happen on the Vesle the next day or two, tell me, but as to the Vesle itself everything that has been said of the Oureq applies to it. It is not a river, it is a creek perhaps twenty feet wide, while its heights are lower than those of the Oureq, which our men stormed in the face of the Prussian Guard.

Almost Open Country.

Between the Vesle and the Aisne is a plateau, but it is nothing compared to the country through which the Franco-Americans have pushed their way. There

Continued on Third Page.

Smokes Carry Cheer to Men in Hospital

L. J. BECK of Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry, writes:

"I received the tobacco which you sent through THE SUN fund. I am doubly appreciative for my share, as it was received by me in the hospital, where tobacco of the U. S. variety is a luxury. Another postcard just received from Over There reads: 'Thanks from the 2d section, Bat. F., 12th Field Artillery, for the packages just received. We are all smoking now and enjoying ourselves.'"

The foregoing is a collective message, signed by Sergeant Redman, Corporal Cole and Privates Stringfellow, Dunbar, Dobin and Todd.

See page 5.

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Germans Resist Desperately, but Americans Press Hard and Take More Than 8,000 Captives.

TEN MILE FRONT ON AVRE FORCED, AND ANCRE CROSSED IN NIGHT.

Crown Prince Rupprecht Passes to the Defensive in Picardy and Threat Against Amiens Abandoned.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—French and American troops have taken the narrow belt of ground which separated them from the Vesle River east of Fismes and west of Rheims and some elements have crossed the river and obtained a footing on the north bank. The river here is a small stream, about twenty feet wide, and bridges are not necessary to effect a crossing. At several points, notably between Muizon and Champigny, seven and three miles respectively west of Rheims, they met spirited resistance. Fismes, the greatest German storehouse in this region after Fere-en-Tardenois, is now in possession of the French and Americans.

The French are extending their hold also northwest of Rheims and have penetrated as far as the village of La Neuville, three miles from Rheims and considerably outside of the battle front as it stood up to to-day.

On the Somme front the Germans have made another retreat on the line between Montdidier and Moreuil, about ten miles, and the Allies are pressing closely behind them. The German retirement yesterday in the Albert sector was somewhat more extensive than was then reported, extending between Dernancourt and Hamel, about six miles. The official German statement to-day mentions the withdrawal from the positions west of the Ancre to the east bank of the river.

German Withdrawal Regarded as Significant.

The meaning of these withdrawals of the Germans on a front of six miles on the Ancre and of ten miles on both sides of the Avre is not yet clear. The latter section was held until recently by American troops and includes Cantigny, where they had their first important fight with the Germans, but these Americans may have been transferred to the Marne when the French offensive began there. These operations suggest the beginning of a much more important movement, perhaps a general "strategic withdrawal" by Prince Rupprecht's army and the abandonment of Ludendorff's great plan to strike the British front.

GERMAN CHIEFS EXPLAIN DEFEAT

"We All Want Peace With Honor," Von Hindenburg Tells Writers.

Racing to Cross the Aisne.

On the Soissons-Rheims front the Germans are still racing to put the Aisne between themselves and the pursuers and the chances now are that they will not succeed entirely. Such fighting as occurred to-day on the north side of the Vesle was in the nature of rear guard actions to delay the pursuit. It seems probable to-night that the bag of prisoners will be considerable; just how many cannot now be estimated closely, but the Americans alone have taken more than 8,000.

The following dispatch has been received by Reuters from its correspondent at British Headquarters: "The importance of the German withdrawal across the Ancre should not be exaggerated. It has been forced by our ceaseless pressure, coupled with the extraordinary difficulty of maintaining communications across the swampy river valley. The Huns either had to get forward or retire before the wet season arrived, and presumably the torrential rains of recent days precipitated their decision."

"The real significance of their step is that in this sector Crown Prince Rupprecht's army definitely has passed from offensive to defensive tactics. The threat against Amiens and astride the great Albert road, and to the northward of the road, is practically gone. "The main withdrawal was carried out Thursday night, and must have proved a costly business to the enemy. The Ancre was swollen, and we kept the bridges under a constant fire, so that they were almost destroyed and it was most precarious to attempt to cross. The Germans felled trees across the stream and possibly improvised some trestle bridges under cover of the darkness, but it is known that many were drowned in the operation. "Our patrols watched their way yesterday night, and must have proved a costly business to the enemy. The Ancre was swollen, and we kept the bridges under a constant fire, so that they were almost destroyed and it was most precarious to attempt to cross. The Germans felled trees across the stream and possibly improvised some trestle bridges under cover of the darkness, but it is known that many were drowned in the operation."

"We all want peace, but it must be peace with honor." The correspondents declare that Von Hindenburg is in the best of health.

Dutch Ask America for Fats.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The Netherlands Overseas Trust is endeavoring to get permission from the United States Government for the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam to bring a cargo of fats to Holland to help make good the shortage in fats, which are now being strictly rationed in this country. "By yesterday afternoon we had ex-